

REMARKS

The Office examined claims 1, 4-17, 19-22, 24, 25, 27, 28 and rejected same. With this paper, claims 1, 17, 22 and 28 are amended, none are canceled and none are added. The support for the amendment can be found in paragraph [0063] of the published application US 2004/0142711.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103

The Office rejected claims on the following grounds:

1. Claims 1-2, 4-11, 14-25, and 27-28 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lunsford *et al.* (US Patent 6,901,434, Lunsford hereinafter) in view of Taylor *et al.* (US Patent 6,865,683, Taylor hereinafter).

In the Office Action, it has been acknowledged by the Examiner that Lunsford does not teach a command to automatically switch off the first mobile terminal device after completion of synchronization (a limitation in claims 1, 17, 22 and 28). However, the Office asserts that Taylor teaches a command to automatically switch off the first terminal device.

Applicant respectfully submits that, the automatic power on and off command as described by Taylor is different from the switching off command of the present invention. The invention of Taylor allows a user to set a time at which the mobile device will automatically power down, and another time at which the mobile device will wake up (col. 1, lines 30-34, cited by the Examiner). The invention of Taylor also provides for cancellation of the automatic power down or wake up, but the cancellation is based on a user input, not based on whether a communication event such as a synchronization operation is completed or not (Abstract, also cited by the Examiner).

The present invention, on the other hand, requires the first mobile terminal device to determine if the second mobile terminal device is available for synchronization prior to the synchronization, and the synchronization is aborted if the second mobile terminal device is

not available or becomes unavailable. If the synchronization is completed, the power of the first mobile terminal device is turned off. Otherwise, if the synchronization can not be completed or is aborted before completion, the power of the first mobile terminal device is not turned off. Hence, the command of switching off the first mobile terminal device is executed or aborted, depending on the result of the preceding command, *i.e.* performing the synchronization.

Applicant further respectfully submits that, the description of Taylor seems at least inconsistent in defining the meaning of "power off." In col. 1, lines 28-34, Taylor states that the mobile device may be "automatically power down" at a user-defined time and "wake up" at another user-defined time. This means that the "powered down" mode is actually a sleeping mode, no a complete shut down (which is usually called "power off"). In col. 4, lines 55-67, Taylor describes that upon occurrence of a power off event, such as when the user presses the hard switch 190, the mobile device enters a power down state, which results in "the device being completely shut down and therefore not awakened when the designated time to awaken was reached." According to the description in col. 5, lines 1-13, the "auto on/auto off program" (referring to col. 3, lines 59-64) allows controlling the mobile device to sleep and awake. A sleeping mobile device means that the mobile device is in low power mode (col. 4, lines 39-42), which differs from complete shutdown of the mobile device. The sleep mode is executed to upon occurrence of a sleep event to put the mobile device into the sleep mode (Figs. 3 and 4). Only a timer is described by Taylor to timely trigger sleep events in accordance with a determined time. A sleeping mobile device is reactivated upon processing the wake up state (Figs. 3 and 5). The entering of the wake up state is also triggered by a timer (col. 5, lines 63-67).

Hence, the "automatic powered down" mentioned in col. 1, lines 28-34 must be understood in the light of the detailed description of Taylor as an automated time triggered entering of the sleep mode resulting in low power consumption of the mobile device from which the mobile device is enabled to return into active mode (col. 4, lines 50-53).

As aforementioned, the shutdown of the mobile device can be obtained upon

occurrence of a power off event. The only power off event described by Taylor occurs when a user presses the hard switch 190, i.e. the hard switch 190 connected to the powder supply 170 (Fig. 1).

Hence, Taylor does not contribute additional teaching over that generally known in the art. Typically, processing enabled devices require a controlled shut down procedure to ensure a proper restart of thereof after re-powering.

With this paper, claim 1 is amended to specifically state that the first mobile terminal device is automatically powered off after synchronization is completed. It is not automatically powered off if the second mobile device is unavailable or becomes unavailable for synchronization, *i.e.* if the synchronization can not be completed or is aborted, the first mobile terminal device would not be powered off. This means that the power off is not a direct command. The execution of the power off command depends on the outcome of the synchronization operation. If the synchronization is not successful, the first mobile terminal device remains powered on. The amendment is believed to have overcome the rejection based on Lunsford and Taylor.

Other independent claims of the application are also amended in consistent with the amendment to claim 1. Hence, all the independent claims 1, 17, 22 and 28 of the application are believed to be patentable in view of the amendment. Withdrawal of the rejection to these claims, and all dependent claims thereof, is respectfully requested.

2. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lunsford in view of Taylor and further in view of Hepper et al (U.S. 2003/0220966).

Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection based on the dependency of claim 12 to a patentable independent claim.

3. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lunsford in view of Taylor and further in view of Oh et al (U.S. Patent 6,865,400).

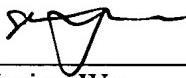
Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection based on the dependency of claim 13 to a patentable independent claim.

Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all of the claims in the instant application are allowable, and their passage to issue is earnestly solicited. Applicant's agent urges the Examiner to call to discuss the present response if anything in the present response is unclear or unpersuasive.

Respectfully submitted,

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